

Germany and the Allies, says a Central News despatch from Berlin. The terms of the note sent to President Harding were not divulged to party leaders up to the time they were despatched at noon today and its contents will not be made known until later in the day. Leading politicians are declared to have been angry because members of the Cabinet did not consult them before the original communication was sent to the United States capital.

Paris April 23rd.—Germany, instead of either agreeing or refusing to transfer the gold reserve of the Reichs Bank to occupied territory in Rhineland, as the allied reparations commission has demanded, has offered to agree not to export or permit the exportation of gold from Germany before October 1st.

London, April 23rd.—A deputation from Anglican, Presbyterian and other churches in Australia, says a despatch to the "Times" from Melbourne, has asked the Premier to endeavour while he is in Europe to induce France to hand over to Great Britain control of the New Hebrides Islands, where they say the condominium is working unsatisfactorily. Mr. Hughes promised the matter his close attention. Under the Anglo-French convention of 1906 the islands are being administered jointly by British and French officials.

London, April 23rd.—Dates for the sailing of the International Six Meter Yacht Race in which the United States and England will compete for the British American cup have been tentatively named. Six races will form the programme for the final regatta for this international small yacht trophy. The dates will be equally divided between Cowes and Ryde, as follows:—July 29th at Ryde, August 1st, 3rd, and 5th at Cowes, August 8th and 10th at Ryde. The trials for the selection of the six meter yacht which will represent England in the races against the United States entries, are as follows: July 18th and 19th at Cowes, July 20th at Southampton, July 21st at Ryde, July 22nd at Southsea and July 23rd at Seaview.

Berlin, April 24th.—The German counter-proposals on reparations were presented to Mr. Dresel, the United States commissioner, this evening, and were immediately transmitted to the United States. The cabinet discussed them with the Reichstag leader until midnight and resumed the session at 7 a. m. this morning.

Washington, April 24th.—Counter-proposals of the German Govt. regarding reparation were despatched from Berlin to Washington at 4 o'clock this afternoon (German time), advices to the State Dept. said tonight. Officials pointed out that 12 hours would probably be required for transmission and with other allowances for decoding, the text could not be expected to be ready for the attention of Secretary Hughes or for

publication before tomorrow morning.

Washington, April 23rd.—The approval of the United States Govt. with respect to the reparations controversy is believed to have been indicated by the Allied diplomats here before the despatch of Mr. Hughes reply to the Berlin appeal that Mr. Harding act as mediator, and fix the sum Germany must pay. It became known yesterday that the German request and the United States reply were discussed informally by the Secretary of State and the European ambassadors, and it is understood that the foreign envoys were apprised of the character of the United States reply in the interim between the receipt of the German memo and the sending of the response.

London, April 24th.—The German counter proposals says a despatch to the Central News from Berlin are very lengthy. The first part is in the nature of a protest, but in finality they are appreciably nearer a fuller realization of the Allies standpoint. The German cabinet today unanimously accepted them. The party leaders learned the text late this afternoon, and the note was presented to Mr. Dresel, the United States commissioner, this evening. It is understood that in the event of the occupation of the Rhur region of Germany, says a reuter despatch, from Hythe, no British troops will be employed, but there will be some cavalry and tanks to show the solidarity of the Allies.

Paris, April 23rd.—The general amnesty bill governing offences committed during the war, was passed by the Chamber this afternoon. The vote was 528 for the measure to 14 against it.

London, April 23rd.—M. Krassin, head of the Bolshevik trade commission in London, will visit Canada at the end of May. His visit will be of a purely commercial character.

Lympne, England April 23rd.—Exchanges which have been going on for some weeks between the British and French foreign offices relative to what ought to be done to collect reparations from Germany, were continued here late today by Mr. Lloyd George and M. Briand. The French plan is broadly a project for the administration and taxing for the benefit of the Allies, of the Rhur coal Basin and some parts of the Westphalian district of Germany. The two premiers were understood to be in agreement as to the general plan to be followed, but it was said they wished to have a complete mutual understanding of what was to be done early in May, if in the interval the German Government does not submit acceptable proposals. A fresh German proposal is expected to be submitted to the Allies immediately but even its serious discussion would seem to be conditional upon satisfactory guarantees of execution. Information gathered here indicated that Germany's latest offer to assist in the reconstruc-

tion of devastated areas in France and Belgium would probably not exert any influence on the deliberations of the British and French Premiers. It was pointed out that Germany made a similar suggestion at the London conference early in March, and that it was not seriously considered. On that occasion France replied she had already spent upwards of £1,000,000,000 on reconstruction and looked for Germany to recompense her. It appears that the present German Govt. is in a weak position, information to this effect being received from Allied Commissioners in Berlin. A certain amount of indulgence had been felt towards the German Cabinet because of the knowledge that it did not possess the united support of the country, which is divided among the imperialists, the two socialist party, the centrists, and the liberals, with the pan-German sects and the Stinnes group.

Lympne, April 24th.—At one o'clock today the following communication was issued concerning the conference between Mr. Lloyd George and M. Briand. The conference met again at one o'clock when general discussion took place. M. Briand had prepared a memo explaining more in detail the French proposal. This will now be discussed by the conference. A telegram has been received that the Germans have prepared a further note but no further note has been received by either Government. In the afternoon the official communique said that after a long conference at which the French plans were discussed, no decision was reached. Informal conversations by M. Briand and Mr. Lloyd George showed that no finality could be reached until there had been an opportunity for meeting with the other Allies. There will be a meeting of the Supreme Council on Saturday next. If the coal strike is settled, in Paris. Mr Lloyd George and M. Briand were in union today, although details are still to be discussed. They were unanimous on the principle of the French plan, but this was subject to confirmation by the other Allies. They involve considerable movement and France and Great Britain stand on the Paris proposals, although certain points have to be elucidated regarding their application.

NEW YORK, April 23rd 1921.

Flour, Blended Clears St. Lawrence Brand
pr. brl. \$7.35.
Meal, Kilndried per 100 lbs \$2.10
New Season's Pork per brl. \$37.00
Heavy Mess Pork per bbl. \$27.00
Sugar---Crystals maximum per 100 lbs.
\$5.32
Molasses Sugar 89° test, no quotation.
Cotton, Middling Upland, at Liverpool
per lb. 7 24-100d.
Exchange, New York and London, 60
days' sight \$3.90
Exchange New York and London, sight
\$3.93